

tenant General, the Earl of Cavan, has been appointed to the chief command of the London and Aldershot district, with headquarters at the Horse Guards for the present emergency.

The Prime Minister telegraphed to the Lord Lieutenants of England, Scotland and Wales, impressing upon them the urgency of encouraging recruiting of the emergency forces and requesting them to persuade employers of labor to release men for this purpose and keep their places open.

The department of mines of the Board of Trade has sent circulars to all the lighting and water supply organizations and to local authorities urging the utmost economy in the use of coal.

From the Board of Trade also came an order prohibiting any household purchasing more than one week's supply of food at a time and forbidding food hoarding.

The Board of Trade likewise mobilized the emergency staff of the food department to have it in readiness should rationing become necessary.

It has reported that the Air Ministry had considered the practicability of pressing four large cargo-carrying airships into service for food transport to inland centers.

Further disorders were reported from the coal fields. In Wales there were many cases of looting. In one instance a coal train was held up and a large quantity of the fuel taken. Raiders are also killing sheep pasturing the hilly regions. Billboards, trees, fences and other fixtures of wood have been taken for fuel.

In the Newcastle district there have been numerous fires, and many telephone and telegraph poles have been destroyed.

Acute distress is already being felt in several districts, and the Salvation Army is distributing food.

Americans Rush Home, Fearing Strike Tie-Up

LONDON, April 9.—The Daily Graphic says that because of the impending strike of the railway men and transport workers in sympathy with the miners, Americans in England are flooding steamship companies with applications for berths to the United States.

have been no disorders. In many quarters the Premier's suggestion that civil war is at hand is deprecated. The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued an appeal to the nation to pray its way out of its difficulties.

The international interest displayed in the strike has had a sobering effect, for the nation is realizing the widespread interest in the outcome of this gigantic contest between capital and labor. The evening newspapers quote this morning's Tribune editorial article on the subject at some length.

Strike Causes Increased Demand for American Coal

The British miners' strike is driving foreign coal business to the United States, Charles A. Owen, president of the Tidewater Coal Exchange, announced in this city last night.

"American wholesalers during the last week have received many inquiries for quotations from foreign buyers, and are seriously contending for Europe's future business," he said. "The possibility of the continuance of high prices for English coal because of the wage demands of the strikers, opens the field of competition to American producers."

"The demand for bunker coal already has increased because foreign ships are loading for return voyages. American coal sellers have not raised their prices materially, and are willing to contract for foreign deliveries at reasonable prices."

Brindell Type Declared Handicap to Unionism

Motion Picture Craftsmen Urged to Have Regard for Character in Leaders

Robert P. Brindell, convicted building trades chief, and John L. Fitzpatrick and William Z. Foster, leaders in the steel strike a year ago, were named yesterday by John Leitch, promoter of "industrial democracy," as typical of a group of labor leaders who handicap the progress of labor unions. He mentioned them in addressing 200 members of Motion Picture Craftsmen at a meeting at 723 Sixth Avenue.

"Brindell goes to prison," Mr. Leitch said. "This reflects on you. If you're on the job you won't have Brindells and Fosters and Fitzpatricks, you'll have Washingtons and Lincolns and Teddy Roosevelts. The unions have had no real goal; that is why they have followed those men. Are you proud of Foster, Fitzpatrick and Brindell?"

"The unions must pick square, clean men, they have been thinking too much of dollars, when character is what counts."

Mr. Leitch, who was applauded repeatedly, described himself as a man who had been "sentenced to forty-seven years at hard labor by economic conditions," and who had pledged himself to oppose "minority rule" in industry and politics.

Tax on German Exports Not Favored in Italy

Indemnity Levy Will Be Found Useless and Discarded, Is Belief in Rome

Special Cable to The Tribune

MILAN, April 9.—The consensus in Italy regarding the proposed 50 per cent levy in Allied countries on German made goods sold there is that such a measure will not prove satisfactory and that it eventually will be discarded as useless. Although Premier Lloyd George told the British Parliament that the Italian government would soon place a bill embodying the levy before the House of Commons, doubt is expressed here, in view of the expressed opposition in the Italian Cabinet, that the measure will be pressed. New elections are to be held and the new Parliament will not assemble until the end of May. It is highly unlikely, political leaders say, that the proposed German levy bill will be dealt with promptly.

The opinion prevails that although Italy does not regard the matter of sufficient consequence to be the cause of friction between the Allies, some new understanding will have to be reached. The general effect of the measure would be to reduce the number of Italian orders for German goods, but it is observed that many orders are still going to Germany and that exceptionally few have been canceled.

Some Unions Oppose Walk-Out

After the tension snapped last night both government and labor leaders sat down to pick up the pieces. Early this morning the railwaymen and the transport workers met Lloyd George in conference and kept in communication with him all day. The Premier immediately began to make way for a settlement by bringing forward new proposals. These were taken up at length in the conferences and, although the negotiations were secret, it was apparent that some common ground was being reached. All evidence pointed to the fact that the strike went further in their concessions than they had intended when they entered the conference.

When the labor leaders met the Premier, he was extremely anxious to receive on his formal notification of the action of the triple alliance yesterday in calling out all railwaymen and transport workers in sympathy with the miners. The conference soon developed an active discussion of terms of settlement. As soon as it broke up Lloyd George called a full session of the Cabinet, which was attended also by Lord Stamfordham, private secretary to the King.

When the labor leaders left their conference with Lloyd George they carried a report of the Premier's suggestions to the officials of the triple alliance, who, meanwhile, had been making preparations to carry on the negotiations despite the issue of a strike call. Notwithstanding the statement last night by Frank Hodges, secretary of the miners' union, that "no quarrel need now be expected," J. H. Thomas, president of the railway men's union, in a statement given out after the meeting with Lloyd George, said: "I hope and pray that before the strike goes into effect Tuesday night we will be able to say that an avenue to peace has been discovered."

Messages from the provinces indicate that all the railwaymen will not obey the strike order if the present negotiations break down. Some of the unions affiliated with the transport workers' federation also are holding local meetings here and there protesting against the action of the executive in deciding on a walk-out.

Through all the controversy the public has remained calm and there

A. JAECKEL & CO.

Furriers

Fifth Avenue Bet. 35th & 36th St.

Exceptional Showing of NEW MODELS

In Collars, Capes, Capelettes and Stoles of Mole, Mink, Squirrel, Kolinsky, Fitch, Krimmer and Chinchilla.

Also an unusual collection, attractively priced, of one and two skin effects in Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Baum Marten, Stone Marten, Mink and Foxes in various shades.

Fur Storage 2% of Valuation

Fitzroy 2044

Pa. R. R. Clerks And Station Men Reject Pay Cuts

Three Organizations Refuse to Accept \$1-a-Day Reduction; 463 Philadelphia Workers Accept Proposal

PITTSBURGH, April 9.—Representatives of three organizations of railway clerks and station workers, speaking for members employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, late today rejected the 12 to 20 per cent wage reduction proposed by the managers' committee of the road. Delegates from the New York and Chicago ticket selling forces also rejected the reduction. The company's proposals were accepted on behalf of 463 freight accounting clerks at Philadelphia, while representatives for the Mutual Association of Workers announced that a counter proposition would be submitted later.

The proposed cut in wages, which would affect about 45,000 employees and amount to a reduction of \$1 a day, was submitted to representatives of the workers by the managers at today's conference. In presenting the company's plan the managers cited rates of pay in outside industries and called attention to reduced living costs.

Counters Company Argument

In rejecting the proposed cut representatives of the Pennsylvania System of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees submitted a lengthy statement, countering the company's argument.

J. J. McNamara, of Toledo, heading a committee of the American Federation of Railroad Workers and claiming to represent 1,500 of the employees affected, rejected the managers' proposals as did W. L. Heacock, of Chicago, representative of the Order of Railroad System Agents.

W. C. Long, of Philadelphia, notified the managers that his organization, the Mutual Beneficial Association of Pennsylvania Railroad Employees, would make a counter proposition at a later date.

Acceptance of the proposed cut was announced by C. A. Provo, of Philadelphia, who said he represented 463 workers in the freight accounting offices in Philadelphia.

C. D. Atchison, delegate for the New York ticket selling forces, and F. J. Burton, appearing for the ticket office workers at the Chicago terminal, rejected the company's proposals.

Representatives of 650 Altoona clerks appeared at the conference and launched an attack against the national agreement. They declared for a return to pre-war individual agreements, but announced no decision on the wage question.

Two Slain, 6 Wounded in Irish Civilian Attacks

Woman and Boy Among Those Injured in Limerick; Police Ambushed in County Cork

DUBLIN, April 9.—One civilian was killed, four policemen were wounded, probably fatally, and a boy and a woman were wounded last night in Limerick during an attack on a police patrol by armed civilians. The civilian casualties, it was said, were caused by the fire of the attacking party.

Two policemen were ambushed last night near Macroom, County Cork, one of them being killed. The other escaped.

Labor Runs Wild In Britain, Says Returning Traveler

Must Be Checked by Government Action, Declares Geo. E. Learnard; Europe in Bad Way, Asserts Nixon

The Cunard liner Aquitania, which crept in through the fog yesterday forenoon with 2,286 passengers, was held in Quarantine for five hours and did not land her passengers until 4:45 p. m.

Her 479 saloon passengers were largely business men who have been to England and on the Continent on financial and manufacturing enterprises. The majority of the returning travelers were optimistic over conditions generally, but all agreed that the situation in England was perplexing.

Labor, which has run wild in Great Britain and abandoned all reason, has got to be checked with all the power of the government, according to George E. Learnard, president of the International Combustion Engineering Corporation.

"The majority of the British people," he said, "are reasonable. They have grasped the situation accurately and they frankly state that they cannot see how the government can pay for the deficiency caused by the loss of the operations of the coal mines, which show losses in operation of sums fluctuating between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 each month. I saw contracts made in Italy which showed that America could lay down coal in Genoa and Naples 3 shillings a ton cheaper than could England, despite the fact that the haul is greater and the freight rates higher."

"England is suffering from high wages and low production and Lloyd George has come out strong against the Labor party. He maintains that the Labor party stands solely for socialism and socialism is dangerously close to Bolshevism."

Lewis Nixon, former Public Service Commissioner, who returned after several months abroad, said that Europe, while sorely pressed, was in a hopeful frame of mind.

"Great Britain's agreement with Russia, through Krassin, may result in putting an end to the world's impossible attitude of ignoring 180,000,000 people," he said.

Another traveler on the Aquitania was Mme. Lucille Melhuish, an American coloratura soprano, who has been singing at Nice and Paris. She said she came here for the summer and would return to Europe in the fall.

Mme. Melhuish, who is the wife of a broker of this city, has been studying under Jean de Reszke, the once famous Polish tenor who is now in his seventy-second year.

Also on the vessel was Mrs. Walter Lewishohn, who, with her sister, Miss Viola Kraus, was one of the party that attended the Ritz Roof and the Mid-nite Frolic with James Browne Elwell shortly before he was murdered in his home.

Oscar Lewishohn, who met his wife, said that he had forbidden her to discuss the Elwell case. Mrs. Lewishohn herself declined to comment on the Harris confession.

Others on the vessel were Channing Pollock, W. J. Hill, McDougall Hawkes, Sir Wilmot Parker Herringham and Sir Walter Morley Fletcher.

30,000 N. Y. C. Employees Organize to Fight Wage Cut

CLEVELAND, April 9.—Thirty thousand clerks, freight handlers, express and station employees on the New York Central subsidiary lines have organized a central association, with headquarters here, for concerted action in opposing reductions approximating 18 per cent and the abrogation or annulment of existing national agreements, as proposed by the railroad company.

Invitations have gone out to the federated shop crafts and organizations of all other railroad employees affiliated with the railway department of the American Federation of Labor to send representatives to a meeting to be held here within two weeks to extend the scope of the association to include all crafts.

Democratic Pilot Volunteers Helpful Policy Toward Harding

WASHINGTON, April 9.—George White, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who is conferring here with Democratic leaders in the Senate and House on the eve of the meetings of the new Congress, announced today that aside from purely organization activity the efforts of the national committee would "be intended to be helpful to" President Harding. He added that he was sure that the Administration "with its manifold and conflicting obligations," would need the help of all.

44-Hour Printing Trade Week Not Accepted by Typothetae

CHICAGO, April 9.—The United Typothetae of America, as a body, has never agreed to the introduction of the 44-hour week in the printing industry, according to a statement issued today by the executive council of that body in session here.

Committee Meets With Gompers and Plans Legal Campaign to Permit Picketing

Organized labor in Greater New York yesterday began to concentrate its forces to fight the use of injunctions by employers in labor troubles. The executive committee of the Cen-

Borah to Urge Army Be Cut to 100,000 Men

Will Lead Fight to Save \$50,000,000 by Reduction of 56,000 From Personnel in Bill Wilson Vetoes

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Reduction of the army to 100,000 will be proposed in the Senate by Senator Borah when the army appropriation bill comes up for consideration.

Senator Borah said today he believed that under present conditions an army of 100,000 would be adequate and that for reasons of economy the land force should be held to this figure.

The size of the army, as provided for in the bill which President Wilson vetoed, was 156,000. This was a compromise, as the House stood for 150,000 and the Senate for 175,000. Senator Borah and a number of other Senators endeavored to reduce the army to 130,000, but it was their purpose, if the opportunity offered, to insist on a still further reduction. Reduction of the army to 100,000 men would save at least \$50,000,000, it is estimated, and probably much more than that.

Senator Borah's 100,000 program attracted notice today by reason of the growing talk about the Capitol that army and navy expenditures are to be reduced. Determined efforts in both House and Senate to slash the army and navy bills heavily are forecast. These efforts will have the support of some of the strongest leaders in both bodies.

Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby have both been advised by leaders to cut down their estimates as far as possible. In pursuance of this warning, the two secretaries have had their subordinates at work going over the estimates which were before the last session of Congress.

After the conference yesterday between Senator Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee, and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, wherein Senator Penrose came out vigorously for cutting army and navy expenditures, it was disclosed today there is growing sentiment in both houses that these and other expenses must be reduced in order to lighten tax burdens.

This sentiment is becoming more marked as the time approaches for Congress to take up tax revision and also to pass the annual army and navy bills.

Senator Smoot, who is one of the leaders on the Appropriations Committee and also on the Finance Committee, said today there was increasing sentiment in Congress in favor of large reductions in army and navy expenditures.

Senator Curtis, Republican whip of the Senate, took the same view.

Chairman Good of the House Appropriations Committee, who is just back from the West, also declared army and navy expenditures must be held down.

In the background of this talk of economy is the growing apprehension of Republican leaders of the political effect on the party if some way is not found of avoiding burdensome new taxes. Chairman Good declared today the excess profits tax could be repealed and the levy of substitute taxes avoided by a proper policy of economy. It is expected the influence of the War Department will be cast against a reduction to 100,000.

Simons Says Germany Will Pay Reparations

Asserts His Government Will Prove Good Will; Seized in Italy as Suspicious Person

BERNE, Switzerland, April 9.—The German Foreign Minister, Dr. Walter Simons, declared here today that Germany would make provision for the reparations due the Allies, adding that the German government would soon take occasion to prove its good will.

Dr. Simons made this declaration in a conversation with Dr. Motta, chief of the Swiss political department. He also conferred with President Schulten and Vice-President Hasb.

Dr. Simons, who is here on his way

Smoot, Curtis and Good Join in Talk of Further Appropriations Economy

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Reduction of the army to 100,000 will be proposed in the Senate by Senator Borah when the army appropriation bill comes up for consideration.

Senator Borah said today he believed that under present conditions an army of 100,000 would be adequate and that for reasons of economy the land force should be held to this figure.

The size of the army, as provided for in the bill which President Wilson vetoed, was 156,000. This was a compromise, as the House stood for 150,000 and the Senate for 175,000. Senator Borah and a number of other Senators endeavored to reduce the army to 130,000, but it was their purpose, if the opportunity offered, to insist on a still further reduction. Reduction of the army to 100,000 men would save at least \$50,000,000, it is estimated, and probably much more than that.

Senator Borah's 100,000 program attracted notice today by reason of the growing talk about the Capitol that army and navy expenditures are to be reduced. Determined efforts in both House and Senate to slash the army and navy bills heavily are forecast. These efforts will have the support of some of the strongest leaders in both bodies.

Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby have both been advised by leaders to cut down their estimates as far as possible. In pursuance of this warning, the two secretaries have had their subordinates at work going over the estimates which were before the last session of Congress.

After the conference yesterday between Senator Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee, and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, wherein Senator Penrose came out vigorously for cutting army and navy expenditures, it was disclosed today there is growing sentiment in both houses that these and other expenses must be reduced in order to lighten tax burdens.

This sentiment is becoming more marked as the time approaches for Congress to take up tax revision and also to pass the annual army and navy bills.

Senator Smoot, who is one of the leaders on the Appropriations Committee and also on the Finance Committee, said today there was increasing sentiment in Congress in favor of large reductions in army and navy expenditures.

Senator Curtis, Republican whip of the Senate, took the same view.

Chairman Good of the House Appropriations Committee, who is just back from the West, also declared army and navy expenditures must be held down.

In the background of this talk of economy is the growing apprehension of Republican leaders of the political effect on the party if some way is not found of avoiding burdensome new taxes. Chairman Good declared today the excess profits tax could be repealed and the levy of substitute taxes avoided by a proper policy of economy. It is expected the influence of the War Department will be cast against a reduction to 100,000.

Must Be Checked by Government Action, Declares Geo. E. Learnard; Europe in Bad Way, Asserts Nixon

The Cunard liner Aquitania, which crept in through the fog yesterday forenoon with 2,286 passengers, was held in Quarantine for five hours and did not land her passengers until 4:45 p. m.

Her 479 saloon passengers were largely business men who have been to England and on the Continent on financial and manufacturing enterprises. The majority of the returning travelers were optimistic over conditions generally, but all agreed that the situation in England was perplexing.

Labor, which has run wild in Great Britain and abandoned all reason, has got to be checked with all the power of the government, according to George E. Learnard, president of the International Combustion Engineering Corporation.

"The majority of the British people," he said, "are reasonable. They have grasped the situation accurately and they frankly state that they cannot see how the government can pay for the deficiency caused by the loss of the operations of the coal mines, which show losses in operation of sums fluctuating between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 each month. I saw contracts made in Italy which showed that America could lay down coal in Genoa and Naples 3 shillings a ton cheaper than could England, despite the fact that the haul is greater and the freight rates higher."

"England is suffering from high wages and low production and Lloyd George has come out strong against the Labor party. He maintains that the Labor party stands solely for socialism and socialism is dangerously close to Bolshevism."

Lewis Nixon, former Public Service Commissioner, who returned after several months abroad, said that Europe, while sorely pressed, was in a hopeful frame of mind.

"Great Britain's agreement with Russia, through Krassin, may result in putting an end to the world's impossible attitude of ignoring 180,000,000 people," he said.

Another traveler on the Aquitania was Mme. Lucille Melhuish, an American coloratura soprano, who has been singing at Nice and Paris. She said she came here for the summer and would return to Europe in the fall.

Mme. Melhuish, who is the wife of a broker of this city, has been studying under Jean de Reszke, the once famous Polish tenor who is now in his seventy-second year.

Also on the vessel was Mrs. Walter Lewishohn, who, with her sister, Miss Viola Kraus, was one of the party that attended the Ritz Roof and the Mid-nite Frolic with James Browne Elwell shortly before he was murdered in his home.

Oscar Lewishohn, who met his wife, said that he had forbidden her to discuss the Elwell case. Mrs. Lewishohn herself declined to comment on the Harris confession.

Others on the vessel were Channing Pollock, W. J. Hill, McDougall Hawkes, Sir Wilmot Parker Herringham and Sir Walter Morley Fletcher.

Smoot, Curtis and Good Join in Talk of Further Appropriations Economy

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Reduction of the army to 100,000 will be proposed in the Senate by Senator Borah when the army appropriation bill comes up for consideration.

Senator Borah said today he believed that under present conditions an army of 100,000 would be adequate and that for reasons of economy the land force should be held to this figure.

The size of the army, as provided for in the bill which President Wilson vetoed, was 156,000. This was a compromise, as the House stood for 150,000 and the Senate for 175,000. Senator Borah and a number of other Senators endeavored to reduce the army to 130,000, but it was their purpose, if the opportunity offered, to insist on a still further reduction. Reduction of the army to 100,000 men would save at least \$50,000,000, it is estimated, and probably much more than that.

Senator Borah's 100,000 program attracted notice today by reason of the growing talk about the Capitol that army and navy expenditures are to be reduced. Determined efforts in both House and Senate to slash the army and navy bills heavily are forecast. These efforts will have the support of some of the strongest leaders in both bodies.

Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby have both been advised by leaders to cut down their estimates as far as possible. In pursuance of this warning, the two secretaries have had their subordinates at work going over the estimates which were before the last session of Congress.

After the conference yesterday between Senator Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee, and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, wherein Senator Penrose came out vigorously for cutting army and navy expenditures, it was disclosed today there is growing sentiment in both houses that these and other expenses must be reduced in order to lighten tax burdens.

This sentiment is becoming more marked as the time approaches for Congress to take up tax revision and also to pass the annual army and navy bills.

Senator Smoot, who is one of the leaders on the Appropriations Committee and also on the Finance Committee, said today there was increasing sentiment in Congress in favor of large reductions in army and navy expenditures.

Senator Curtis, Republican whip of the Senate, took the same view.

Chairman Good of the House Appropriations Committee, who is just back from the West, also declared army and navy expenditures must be held down.

In the background of this talk of economy is the growing apprehension of Republican leaders of the political effect on the party if some way is not found of avoiding burdensome new taxes. Chairman Good declared today the excess profits tax could be repealed and the levy of substitute taxes avoided by a proper policy of economy. It is expected the influence of the War Department will be cast against a reduction to 100,000.

Simons Says Germany Will Pay Reparations

Asserts His Government Will Prove Good Will; Seized in Italy as Suspicious Person

BERNE, Switzerland, April 9.—The German Foreign Minister, Dr. Walter Simons, declared here today that Germany would make provision for the reparations due the Allies, adding that the German government would soon take occasion to prove its good will.

Dr. Simons made this declaration in a conversation with Dr. Motta, chief of the Swiss political department. He also conferred with President Schulten and Vice-President Hasb.

Dr. Simons, who is here on his way

Smoot, Curtis and Good Join in Talk of Further Appropriations Economy

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Reduction of the army to 100,000 will be proposed in the Senate by Senator Borah when the army appropriation bill comes up for consideration.

Senator Borah said today he believed that under present conditions an army of 100,000 would be adequate and that for reasons of economy the land force should be held to this figure.

The size of the army, as provided for in the bill which President Wilson vetoed, was 156,000. This was a compromise, as the House stood for 150,000 and the Senate for 175,000. Senator Borah and a number of other Senators endeavored to reduce the army to 130,000, but it was their purpose, if the opportunity offered, to insist on a still further reduction. Reduction of the army to 100,000 men would save at least \$50,000,000, it is estimated, and probably much more than that.

Senator Borah's 100,000 program attracted notice today by reason of the growing talk about the Capitol that army and navy expenditures are to be reduced. Determined efforts in both House and Senate to slash the army and navy bills heavily are forecast. These efforts will have the support of some of the strongest leaders in both bodies.

Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby have both been advised by leaders to cut down their estimates as far as possible. In pursuance of this warning, the two secretaries have had their subordinates at work going over the estimates which were before the last session of Congress.

After the conference yesterday between Senator Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee, and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, wherein Senator Penrose came out vigorously for cutting army and navy expenditures, it was disclosed today there is growing sentiment in both houses that these and other expenses must be reduced in order to lighten tax burdens.

This sentiment is becoming more marked as the time approaches for Congress to take up tax revision and also to pass the annual army and navy bills.

Senator Smoot, who is one of the leaders on the Appropriations Committee and also on the Finance Committee, said today there was increasing sentiment in Congress in favor of large reductions in army and navy expenditures.

Senator Curtis, Republican whip of the Senate, took the same view.

Chairman Good of the House Appropriations Committee, who is just back from the West, also declared army and navy expenditures must be held down.

In the background of this talk of economy is the growing apprehension of Republican leaders of the political effect on the party if some way is not found of avoiding burdensome new taxes. Chairman Good declared today the excess profits tax could be repealed and the levy of substitute taxes avoided by a proper policy of economy. It is expected the influence of the War Department will be cast against a reduction to 100,000.

Must Be Checked by Government Action, Declares Geo. E. Learnard; Europe in Bad Way, Asserts Nixon

The Cunard liner Aquitania, which crept in through the fog yesterday forenoon with 2,286 passengers, was held in Quarantine for five hours and did not land her passengers until 4:45 p. m.

Her 479 saloon passengers were largely business men who have been to England and on the Continent on financial and manufacturing enterprises. The majority of the returning travelers were optimistic over conditions generally, but all agreed that the situation in England was perplexing.

Labor, which has run wild in Great Britain and abandoned all reason, has got to be checked with all the power of the government, according to George E. Learnard, president of the International Combustion Engineering Corporation.

"The majority of the British people," he said, "are reasonable. They have grasped the situation accurately and they frankly state that they cannot see how the government can pay for the deficiency caused by the loss of the operations of the coal mines, which show losses in operation of sums fluctuating between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 each month. I saw contracts made in Italy which showed that America could lay down coal in Genoa and Naples 3 shillings a ton cheaper than could England, despite the fact that the haul is greater and the freight rates higher."

"England is suffering from high wages and low production and Lloyd George has come out strong against the Labor party. He maintains that the Labor party stands solely for socialism and socialism is dangerously close to Bolshevism."

Lewis Nixon, former Public Service Commissioner, who returned after several months abroad, said that Europe, while sorely pressed, was in a hopeful frame of mind.

"Great Britain's agreement with Russia, through Krassin, may result in putting an end to the world's impossible attitude of ignoring 180,000,000 people," he said.

Another traveler on the Aquitania was Mme. Lucille Melhuish, an American coloratura soprano, who has been singing at Nice and Paris. She said she came here for the summer and would return to Europe in the fall.

Mme. Melhuish, who is the wife of a broker of this city, has been studying under Jean de Reszke, the once famous Polish tenor who is now in his seventy-second year.

Also on the vessel was Mrs. Walter Lewishohn, who, with her sister, Miss Viola Kraus, was one of the party that attended the Ritz Roof and the Mid-nite Frolic with James Browne Elwell shortly before he was murdered in his home.

Oscar Lewishohn, who met his wife, said that he had forbidden her to discuss the Elwell case. Mrs. Lewishohn herself declined to comment on the Harris confession.

Others on the vessel were Channing Pollock, W. J. Hill, McDougall Hawkes, Sir Wilmot Parker Herringham and Sir Walter Morley Fletcher.

Smoot, Curtis and Good Join in Talk of Further Appropriations Economy

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Reduction of the army to 100,000 will be proposed in the Senate by Senator Borah when the army appropriation bill comes up for consideration.

Senator Borah said today he believed that under present conditions an army of 100,000 would be adequate and that for reasons of economy the land force should be held to this figure.

The size of the army, as provided for in the bill which President Wilson vetoed, was 156,000. This was a compromise, as the House stood for 150,000 and the Senate for 175,000. Senator Borah and a number of other Senators endeavored to reduce the army to 130,000, but it was their purpose, if the opportunity offered, to insist on a still further reduction. Reduction of the army to 100,000 men would save at least \$50,000,000, it is estimated, and probably much more than that.

Senator Borah's 100,000 program attracted notice today by reason of the growing talk about the Capitol that army and navy expenditures are to be reduced. Determined efforts in both House and Senate to slash the army and navy bills heavily are forecast. These efforts will have the support of some of the strongest leaders in both bodies.

Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby have both been advised by leaders to cut down their estimates as far as possible. In pursuance of this warning, the two secretaries have had their subordinates at work going over the estimates which were before the last session of Congress.

After the conference yesterday between Senator Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee, and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, wherein Senator Penrose came out vigorously for cutting army and navy expenditures, it was disclosed today there is growing sentiment in both houses that these and other expenses must be reduced in order to lighten tax burdens.

This sentiment is becoming more marked as the time approaches for Congress to take up tax revision and also to pass the annual army and navy bills.

Senator Smoot, who is one of the leaders on the Appropriations Committee and also on the Finance Committee, said today there was increasing sentiment in Congress in favor of large reductions in army and navy expenditures.

Senator Curtis, Republican whip of the Senate, took the same view.

Chairman Good of the House Appropriations Committee, who is just back from the West, also declared army and navy expenditures must be held down.

In the background of this talk of economy is the growing apprehension of Republican leaders of the political effect on the party if some way is not found of avoiding burdensome new taxes. Chairman Good declared today the excess profits tax could be repealed and the levy of substitute taxes avoided by a proper policy of economy. It is expected the influence of the War Department will be cast against a reduction to 100,000.

Simons Says Germany Will Pay Reparations

Asserts His Government Will Prove Good Will; Seized in Italy as Suspicious Person

BERNE, Switzerland, April 9.—The German Foreign Minister, Dr. Walter Simons, declared here today that Germany would make provision for the reparations due the Allies, adding that the German government would soon take occasion to prove its good will.

Dr. Simons made this declaration in a conversation with Dr. Motta, chief of the Swiss political department. He also conferred with President Schulten and Vice-President Hasb.

Dr. Simons, who is here on his way

Smoot, Curtis and Good Join in Talk of Further Appropriations Economy

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Reduction of the army to 100,000 will be proposed in the Senate by Senator Borah when the army appropriation bill comes up for consideration.

Senator Borah said today he believed that under present conditions an army of 100,000 would be adequate and that for reasons of economy the land force should be held to this figure.

The size of the army, as provided for in the bill which President Wilson vetoed, was 156,000. This was a compromise, as the House stood for 150,000 and the Senate for 175,000. Senator Borah and a number of other Senators endeavored to reduce the army to 130,000, but it was their purpose, if the opportunity offered, to insist on a still further reduction. Reduction of the army to 100,000 men would save at least \$50,000,000, it is estimated, and probably much more than that.

Senator Borah's 100,000 program attracted notice today by reason of the growing talk about the Capitol that army and navy expenditures are to be reduced. Determined efforts in both House and Senate to slash the army and navy bills heavily are forecast. These efforts will have the support of some of the strongest leaders in both bodies.

Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby have both been advised by leaders to cut down their estimates as far as possible. In pursuance of this warning, the two secretaries have had their subordinates at work going over the estimates which were before the last session of Congress.

After the conference yesterday between Senator Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee, and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, wherein Senator Penrose came out vigorously for cutting army and navy expenditures, it was disclosed today there is growing sentiment in both houses that these and other expenses must be reduced in order to lighten tax burdens.

This sentiment is becoming more marked as the time approaches for Congress to take up tax revision and also to pass the annual army and navy bills.

Senator Smoot, who is one of the leaders on the Appropriations Committee and also on the Finance Committee, said today there was increasing sentiment in Congress in favor of large reductions in army and navy expenditures.

Senator Curtis, Republican whip of the Senate, took the same view.

Chairman Good of the House Appropriations Committee, who is just back from the West, also declared army and navy expenditures must be held down.

In the background of this talk of economy is the growing apprehension of Republican leaders of the political effect on the party if some way is not found of avoiding burdensome new taxes. Chairman Good declared today the excess profits tax could be repealed and the levy of substitute taxes avoided by a proper policy of economy. It is expected the influence of the War Department will be cast against a reduction to 100,000.

Must Be Checked by Government Action, Declares Geo. E. Learnard; Europe in Bad Way, Asserts Nixon

The Cunard liner Aquitania, which crept in through the fog yesterday forenoon with 2,286 passengers, was held in Quarantine for five hours and did not land her passengers until 4:45 p. m.

Her 479 saloon passengers were largely business men who have been to England and on the Continent on financial and manufacturing enterprises. The majority of the returning travelers were optimistic over conditions generally, but all agreed that the situation in England was perplexing.

Labor, which has run wild in Great Britain and abandoned all reason, has got to be checked with all the power of the government, according to George E. Learnard, president of the International Combustion Engineering Corporation.

"The majority of the British people," he said, "are reasonable. They have grasped the situation accurately and they frankly state that they cannot see how the government can pay for the deficiency caused by the loss of the operations of the coal mines, which show losses in operation of sums fluctuating between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 each month. I saw contracts made in Italy which showed that America could lay down coal in Genoa and Naples 3 shillings a ton cheaper than could England, despite the fact that the haul is greater and the freight rates higher."

"England is suffering from high wages and low production and Lloyd George has come out strong against the Labor party. He maintains that the Labor party stands solely for socialism and socialism is dangerously close to Bolshevism."

Lewis Nixon, former Public Service Commissioner, who returned after several months abroad, said that Europe, while sorely pressed, was in a hopeful frame of mind.

"Great Britain's agreement with Russia, through Krassin, may result in putting an end to the world's impossible attitude of ignoring 180,000,000 people," he said.

Another traveler on the Aquitania was Mme. Lucille Melhuish, an American coloratura soprano, who has been singing at Nice and Paris. She said she came here for the summer and would return to Europe in the fall.

Mme. Melhuish, who is the wife of a broker of this city, has been studying under Jean de Reszke, the once famous Polish tenor who is now in his seventy-second year.

Also on the vessel was Mrs. Walter Lewishohn, who, with her sister, Miss Viola Kraus, was one of the party that attended the Ritz Roof and the Mid-nite Frolic with James Browne Elwell shortly before he was murdered in his home.

Oscar Lewishohn, who met his wife, said that he had forbidden her to discuss the Elwell case. Mrs. Lewishohn herself declined to comment on the Harris confession.

Others on the vessel were Channing Pollock, W. J. Hill, McDougall Hawkes, Sir Wilmot Parker Herringham and Sir Walter Morley Fletcher.

Smoot, Curtis and Good Join in Talk of Further Appropriations Economy

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Reduction of the army to 100,000 will be proposed in the Senate by Senator Borah when the army appropriation bill comes up for consideration.

Senator Borah said today he believed that under present conditions an army of 100,000 would be adequate and that for reasons of economy the land force should be held to this figure.

The size of the army, as provided for in the bill which President Wilson vetoed, was 156,000. This was a compromise, as the House stood for 150,000 and the Senate for 175,000. Senator Borah and a number of other Senators endeavored to reduce the army to 130,000, but it was their purpose, if the opportunity offered, to insist on a still further reduction. Reduction of the army to 100,000 men would save at least \$50,000,000, it is estimated, and probably much more than that.

Senator Borah's 100,000 program attracted notice today by reason of the growing talk about the Capitol that army and navy expenditures are to be reduced. Determined efforts in both House and Senate to slash the army and navy bills heavily are forecast. These efforts will have the support of some of the strongest leaders in both bodies.

Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby have both been advised by leaders to cut down their estimates as far as possible. In pursuance of this warning, the two secretaries have had their subordinates at work going over the estimates which were before the last session of Congress.

After the conference yesterday between Senator Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee, and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, wherein Senator Penrose came out vigorously for cutting army and navy expenditures, it was disclosed today there is growing sentiment in both houses that these and other expenses must be reduced in order to lighten tax burdens.

This sentiment is becoming more marked as the time approaches for Congress to take up tax revision and also to pass the annual army and navy bills.

Senator Smoot, who is one of the leaders on the Appropriations Committee and also on the Finance Committee, said today there was increasing sentiment in Congress in favor of large reductions in army and navy expenditures.

Senator Curtis, Republican whip of the Senate, took the same view.

Chairman Good of the House Appropriations Committee, who is just back from the West, also declared army and navy expenditures must be held down.

In the background of